

Figure 1. Time series of retrieved LWPs for Oct 16 – Oct 22, 2001. LWPs retrieved by the TRMM TMI and by MODIS are shown as red diamonds and blue asterisks respectively.

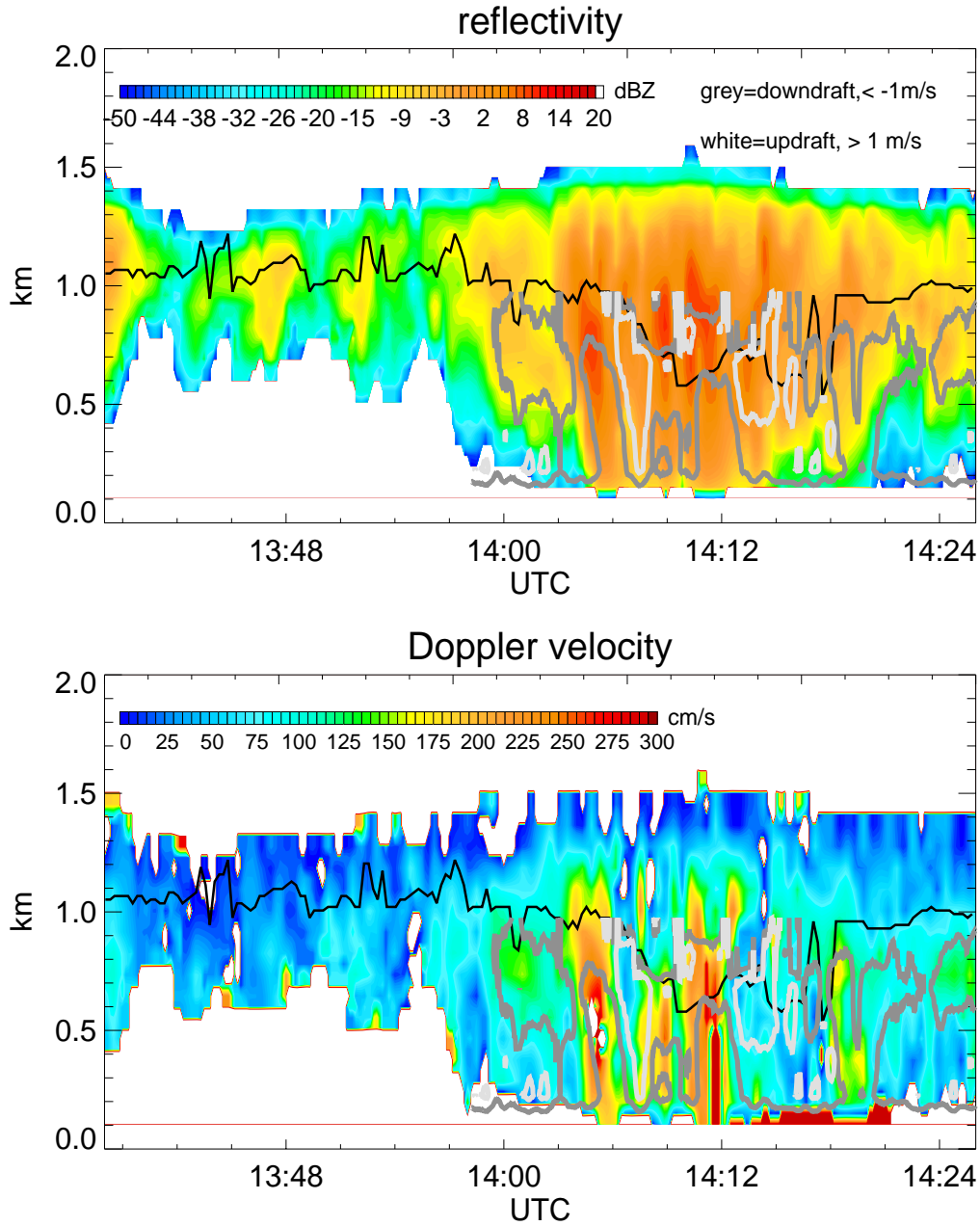


Figure 2. Lidar vertical velocities revealed distinct updrafts and downdrafts within the stratus cloud structure and drizzle regions. These lidar observations enhance the radar information which is only sensitive to downward velocities and reveal circulations during drizzle events.

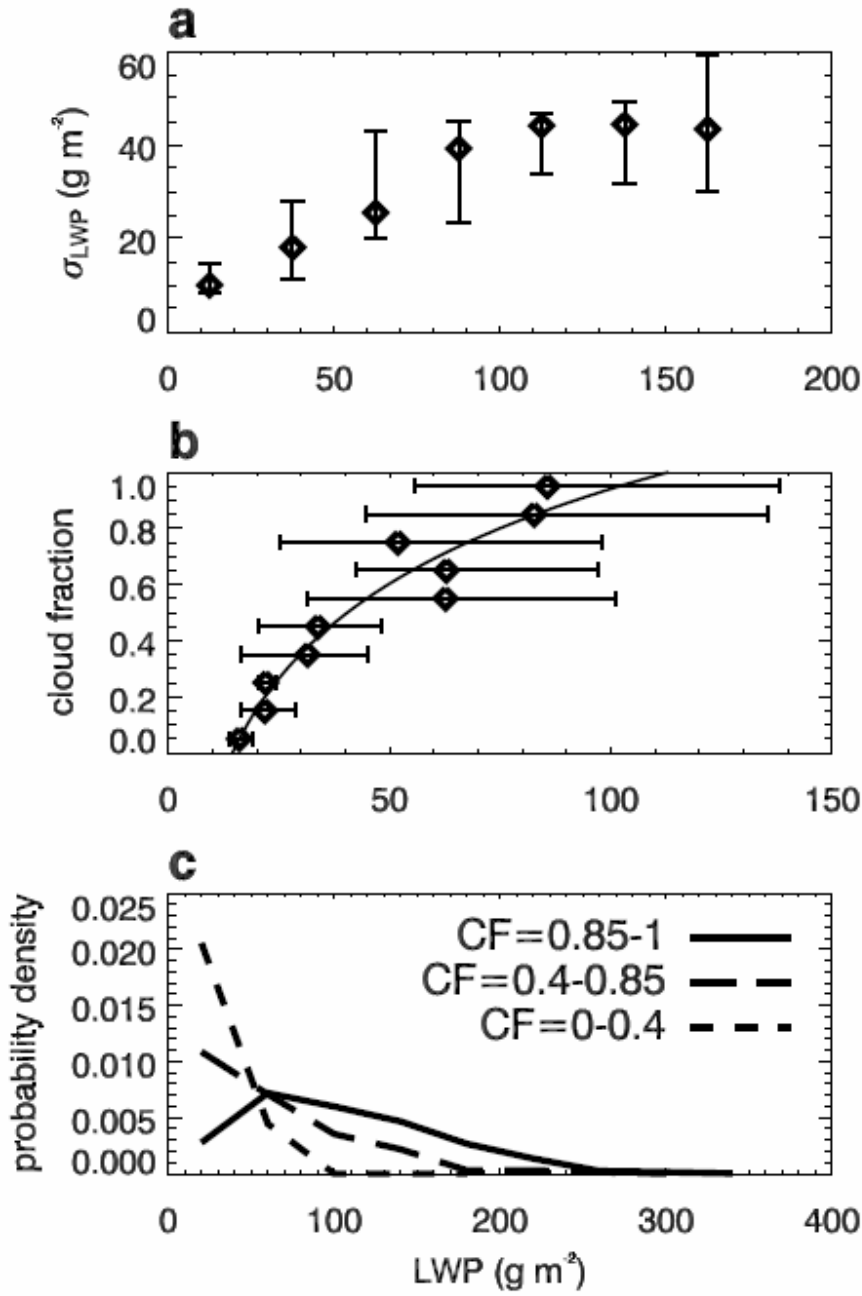


Figure 3. (a) Relationship of standard deviation of liquid water path σ_{LWP} with LWP in 25 gm^{-2} bins ; (b) relationship of LWP and CF in 0.1 bins; horizontal lines represent the IQR's and the other line denoting the fit to the data; and (c) $p(LWP)$ for different CF intervals.

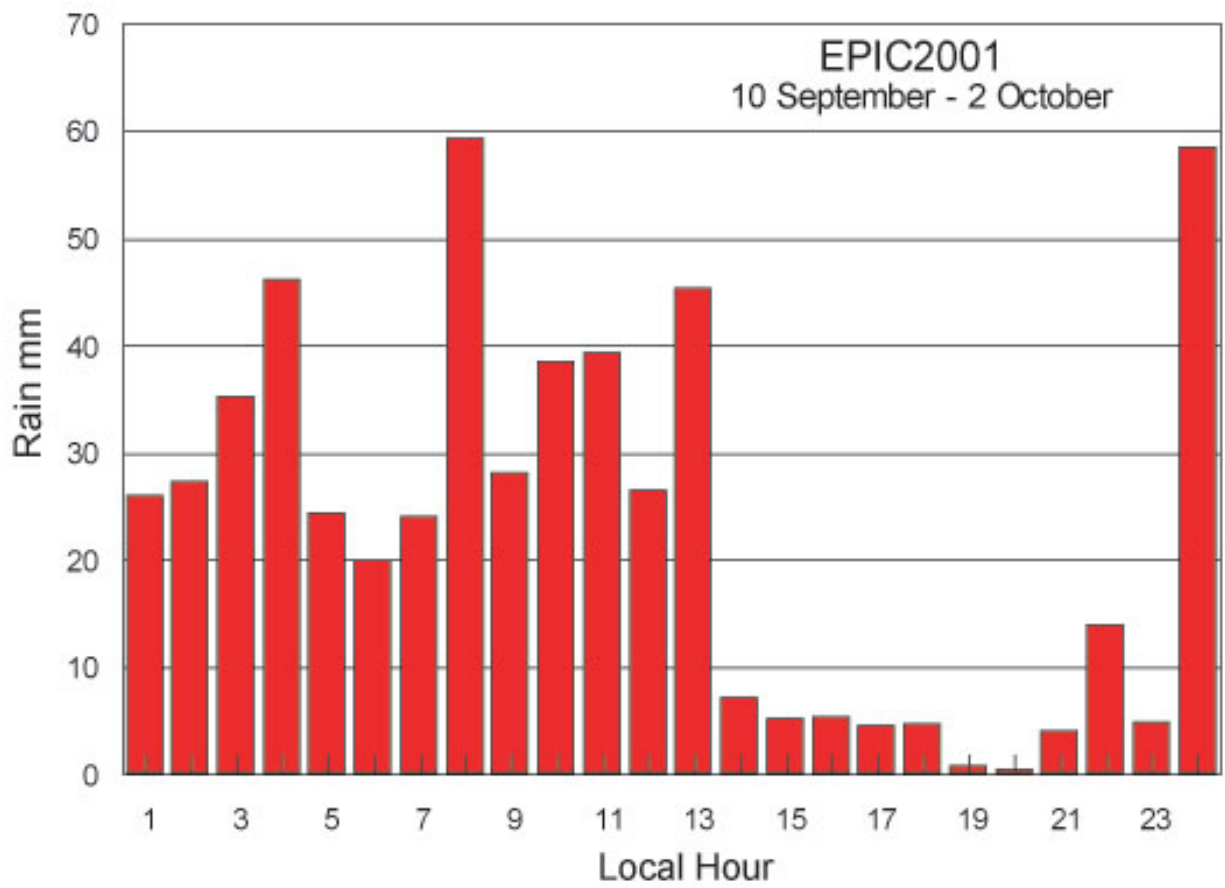


Figure 4 Mean diurnal cycle of rainfall measured at the Ronald H. Brown for 19 days on station at 10 N 95 W during EPIC2001.

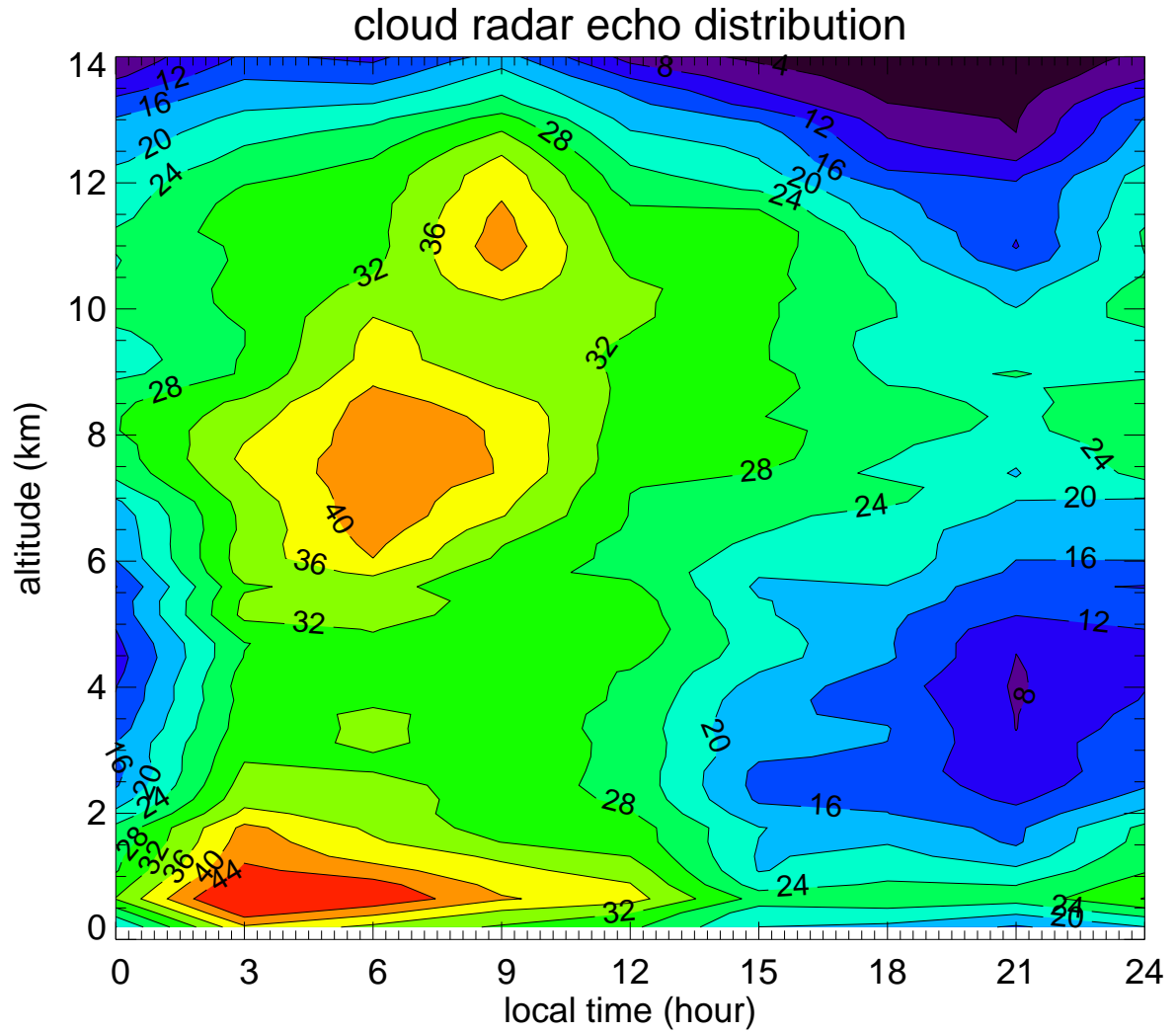


Figure 5. The cloud radar echo distribution ($\text{dBZ} > -40$) as a percentage of the total number of cloud radar scans occurring during each three-hour time period.

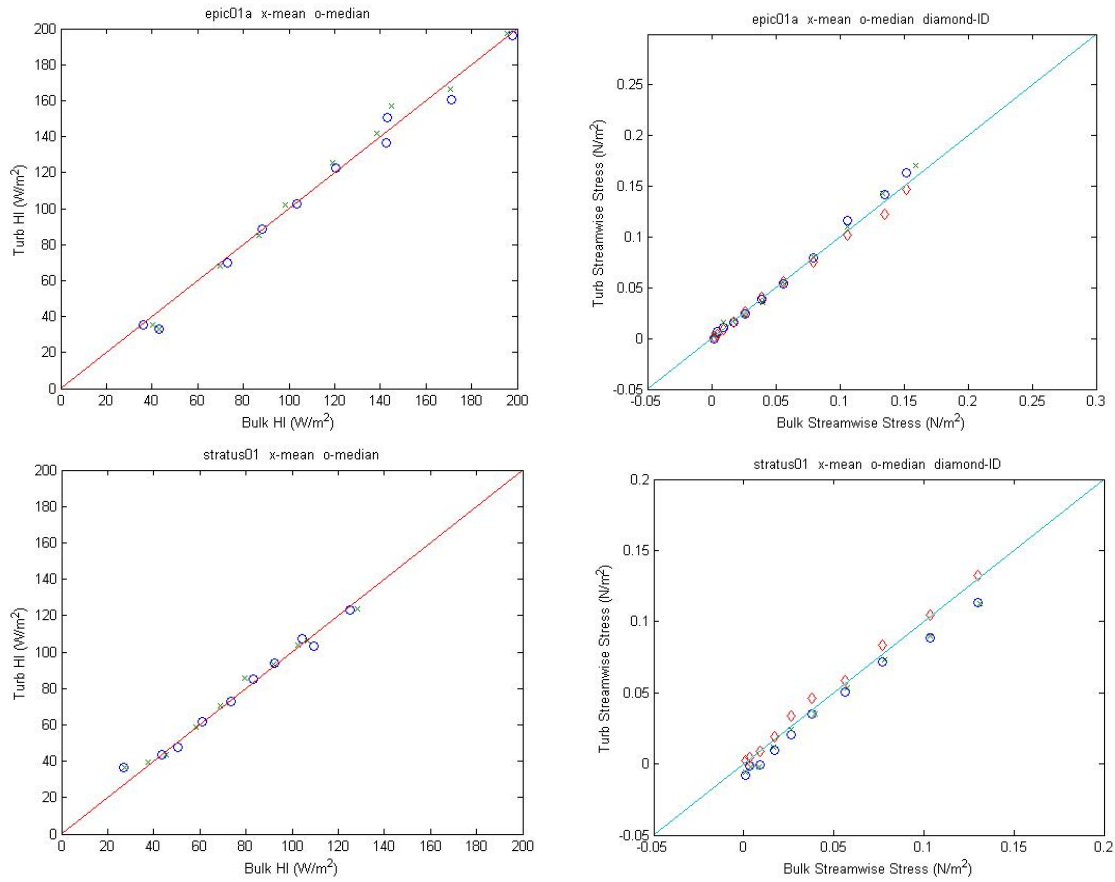


Figure 6. Comparisons of wind-speed bin averaged turbulent fluxes for EPIC01 (Leg 1 of the EPIC field program) and Stratus01 (Leg 2 of the EPIC field program). The graphs show direct turbulent flux measurements vs COARE3.0 bulk calculations: EPIC01 (a) latent heat flux, (b) stress; Stratus01 (c) latent heat flux, (d) stress.

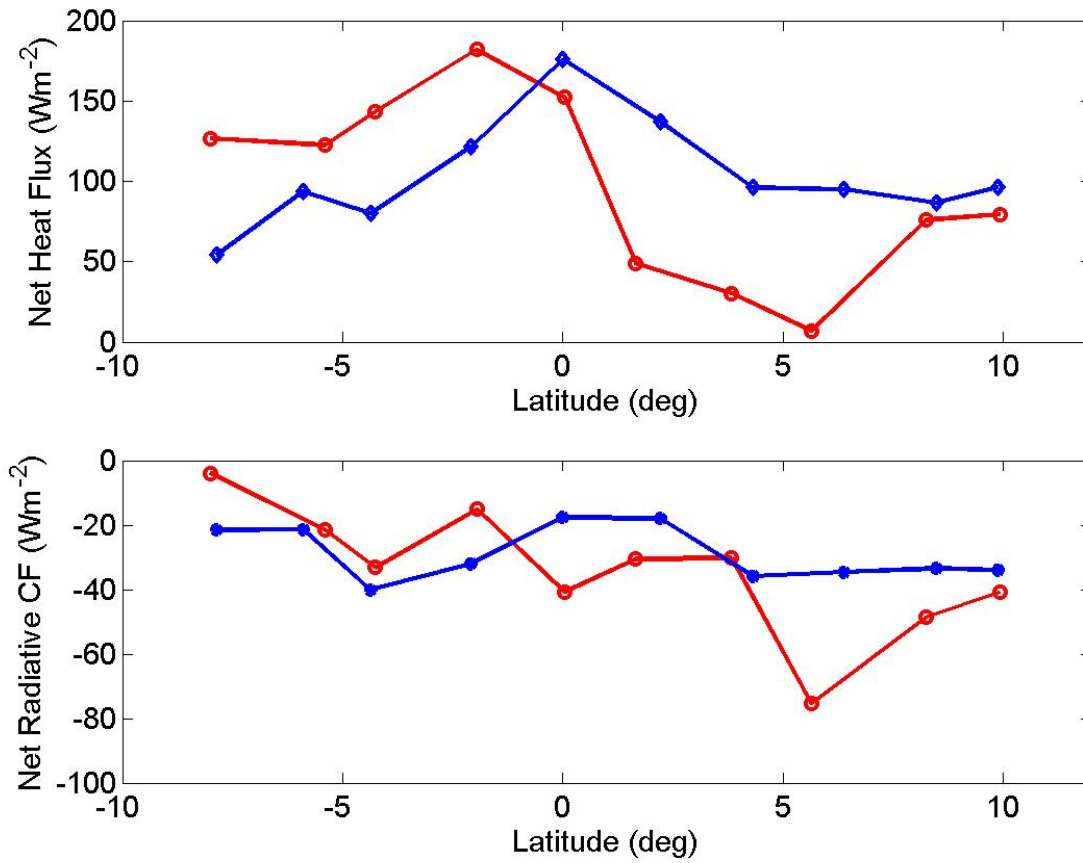


Figure 7. Latitude-averaged surface fluxes from the ESRL equatorial East Pacific cruises. Upper panel — net heat flux into the ocean; lower panel — contribution to the net heat flux accounted for by cloud forcing of surface radiative fluxes. Circles — fall; diamonds — spring.